MAINE'S FEVER.

The Revolutionary Agitation Assuming an Ominous Intensity.

SEDITIOUS ORATORY

"It May Cost Much in Tears and Blood!"

CLERICAL APPEALS TO ARMS

Interview with Governor Garcelon on the Situation.

NOT FEARFUL NOR DISMAYED.

Lot M. Morrill Asks for Arbitration by the Supreme Judicial Court.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 24, 1879.

There is no use trying to cover up the fact that a avolution in Maine is not only possible but probable. It is talked openly by leading men on both sides, discussed in the republican papers, in the pulpits, in the stores and on the streets. The relative strength of the contestants is canvassed, the number of men and arms that could be brought to the capital departed and attention (all countries). the capital debated and attention is directed to the fighting qualities of the men who are expected to

REVOLUTIONARY MEETINGS.

The meetings held in Dexter and Brewer last night were plainly revolutionary. The chairman of the Brower meeting said that when the day for the assembling of the Legislature should arrive they would send down to Augusta returns that could not

be counted out. The Rev. Mr. Sargent said that they had as much right to resist the usurpation of their prerogatives as did the people of the South. "I am ready," he said, "to go to Augusta. I am a minister of the Gospel and want to go as chaplain, but I would carry a musket over my shoulder and a revolver in each pocket, if necessary, to organize our Legislature and protect the rights of the people." Later on he id:-"It is time for every man to rise up and preveut this crime, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if

was nothing left except to go to Augusta, organize the Legislature and sustain it by force if necessary. These utterances were substantially repeated at Dexter, Dover and other towns in Penobscot county. In Dexter a light infantry company sat in the front seats in the hall and appleuded loudly, especially whenever any allusion was made to forcible resist-

In other parts of the State a similar feeling preand a row is imminent, not alone in Augusta but in every town or city in the State. Not the least curious feature of the present trouble is the fact that the ministers are among the most outspoken in favor of a revolution. Yesterday I asked a prominext republican, who is very conservative at pres-ent and opposes strongly the tendency to indulge in threats and loud talk, what was the cause of this bloodthirsty feeling in the church. He replied, "Don't you remember the old adage, 'Whose bread I eat his song I sing?'" and, laughing heartily, he left

CLERICAL INVECTIVE. The Rev. J. Benson Hamilton, a Methodist divine in Lewiston, spoke in his church about the outrage and told his hearers what he thought to be their political duty. He charged the Governor with frand, theft, disloyalty, treason and dishonor to his State and to the town of his birth. "What shall we do Shall we honor them? Yes, when we honor the sneak thief, the burglar, the highway robber, the assassing To honor those who have dishonored themselves is putting a premium on vice and dishonesty." un is going down," he said later. "The shadows o night already begin to darken the skies and well the earth. What of the night? you sak. It may be filled with weariness and sorrow. It may cost much in tears and blood. But the sunrise will come. God does not slumber nor sleep."

This is the kind of talk one hears all over the

State, but more particularly beyond the Penobscot, where Hannibal Hamlin and Captain Boutelle have the shaping of public sentiment.

Here in Augusts there is a reaction. The meeting last night has developed a new phase of the situation. It has shown the republicans that if a fight comes there will be brawn and muscle on the Governor's side as well as on that of Mr. Blaine. The patracism which has been proclaimed against the members of the Executive Council in their respec-Christmas in the gloomy precincts of Augusta Through all the turmoil and excitement, through all the bitter denunciations and all the invectives hurled against the Executive Department, there who seems totally oblivious to all things save his official duties, and that is Governor Garce lon. The HERALD correspondent went to pay his respects to him in the afternoon just as the shadows were deepening. In the antercom sat the politic Mark Harden, the executive messenger, who has occupied the same chair since the days of Governor Coburn. He knows everybody in the State, can put his finger on any book you want to consult and make a visitor feel at home instantly. Yes, the Governor was in. Would I wait a moment? I waited. Mark slid noiselessly through a door leading to the Council Chamber, and presently came back through another, marked "Governor's room. Private." I

GOVERNOR GARCELON INTERVIEWED

Sested at his desk sat Alonzo Garcelon, Governor a tall, thin man, with white hair and no whiskers. He looks more like the old school of statesmen than any Governor that Maine has had since Hannibal Hamlin went out of the State House. A cheerful fire blazed in the fireplace, the burning logs crackled merrily, and the gas jets emitted their blazes of light in the tastefully furnished room where the laws of aine receive their binding force.

The Governor looked up from his mass of papers and his pile of law books and received his visitor Getting up out of the executive chair he seated himself in a rocking chair near to the fire, and pleasantly chatted about the great excitement which had so rapidly apread over the State. After some preliminary talk I asked him what he thought would be the result of all the incendiary talk which had recently been made by the republicans. His

I think it will be detrimental to the commercial, social and religious relations and interests of our people. It will interrupt business and it will break up family ties, so that they can never be again cemented." Here he instanced the fact that two of his Council had been publicly insulted in places of business in their own towns. "The republican aders," he said, "want to inaugurate a system of social ostracism against the Executive Department, but," he added, with a smile, "we can stand it,"

done or any step you have taken in this matter so

ar?" I asked.
"Not in the least," he replied, emphatically. "I certificates. There are tweive vacancies, and eigh-

that I regret in the slightest, nothing that I would not do over again to-morrow under the same cirumstances, even with my knowledge of the effect produced on the community. Everything I have done has been according to the best construction I could find of our laws and of the constitution, and I am willing to leave it to the calm judgment of every

loyal and disinterested man in Maine."

The Governor said this with an emphasis and a vehemence of utterance which could not fail to con-vince even the most sceptical that, however he might have been misled, ill-informed or badly adrised, he was not willfully or knowingly dishor HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED AND GUARDED.

"You see," he continued, "when these returns came in we were between a Scylla and a Charybdis.
On the one hand was the republican party, watching every move and crying "Fraud!" as early as a week after the election, and on the other our oaths of office, the law and the constitution. About the middle of September several republican papers charged that a conspiracy had been concerted for the count-ing out of the republican candidates and the counting out of the republican candidates and the counting in of their opponents. Now, as a matter of fact, the counting of the votes was never mentioned to me by any member of the Council or by me to any member until the regular meeting held October 29, when a Committee on Elections was appointed. To that committee all the returns in the possession of the Secretary of State were handed, every package except one being scaled, just of the State. The one that was not sealed was that of Searsport, in Waldo county, which had come to the Secretary unsealed. While the returns were in the custody of the committee I have the best of evison excepting the members of the committee. The chairman held one-half of the key of the State House and the Secretary of State the other, and nobody else knew the combination. It was therefore impossible that any person could tamper with the returns, as is charged, and I am prepared to say that no alteration, erasure or emendation was made in any one return by the Council or anybody else dur-

termine the result, you know the history of events.

The best legal talent in the State, both democration and republican, has been consulted on every doubt-ful case and we have written opinions on file to

"I see it stated that you declared the law of 1877 unconstitutional for the purpose of changing the

results. Is that true?"
"No, sir; it is not," the Governor replied. "We are willing to have our actions tested by that law as well as by previous statutes and precedents and the constitution. The law of 1877 provides that the record of the election shall be made in open town meeting as soon after the close of the polls as convenient, and that from this record shall be made up the return for the Secretary of State. If any errors occur in transcribing the law further provides that they but there is no law and no power by which the record can be amended. When, therefore, delegations came here asking to correct the returns by amended records, we declined to allow it. Wherever a cierical error was shown in transcribing from the record we were willing to comply strictly with the law and allowed the change to be made."

THE METHOD OF PROCEDURE

"What was your method of procedure?" "We adopted a uniform course of action to cover all cases. Our chart was the constitution. We asked not what a man's politics were when considering the vote cast by a town; we did not stop to calculate the esult; we took the return and examined it according to the laws which we were sworn to execute and let the result take care of itself."

"Is it true, as I see stated, that only republican suffered by the strict interpretation of the law?"
"Not at all. I have learned that in a large num of cases democratic or greenback towns lost their majorities to the gain of the republicans. In Penobcot county alone eight towns were thrown out with democratic majorities. I have pro-cured a list of losses in several of the Senatorial districts, which shows that the ap-plication of the strict rule injured both parties plication of the strict rule injured both parties alike. In the First district George H. Wakefield lost 258 votes, J. W. Garvin 198 and David A. Hill 6. In the Second district W. R. Field (democrat) lost 306; in the Third F. W. Redion (republican) lost 75 and Charles Bankin (opposition) 185. In the Andros-coggin district Jeremiah Dengly, Jr. (republican), lost 287 votes, and Charles Lane and George Tibbitts (opposition) 207 and 206 votes respectively. In the Eighth Amos F. Parlin (opposition) lost 244 votes. In the Ninth Andrew J. Chase (democrat) lost 100, and so on. Two opposition Senators in Andros-coggin, it may be here remarked, who have been

NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED BY THE GOVERNOR.

"Do you expect any trouble over the organization "As to that I cannot say. I believe the sober sense of the people will triumph and that no disturbance

"Have you made any preparations for the supression of disorders?"
"I will take in time all precautions that the cir-

cumstances may warrant. I have been sworn to protect the lives and property of the people and to maintain order, and, of course, I shall do it to the

"Do you intend to call out the militia?" "I do not know that they will be needed, but if they should, of course I will not hesitate. How-

ever. I trust there will be no necessity for such a step."
"Have you any doubts about the loyalty of the

"None whatever. I regard them as loyal citizens, who will respect the constituted authorities and obey all orders properly issued."
"What do you think of the proposition to set up a

very explicit on that point. It provides that the Secretary of State shall, on or before the appointed day of assembly, furnish the clerks of the two branches of the previous Legislature with certified lists of the members who have received certificates and from this the roll shall be called, and the clerk of each branch who calls the roll shall preside until the proper pre-siding officer shall have been chosen; and it is dis-tinctly provided that no person can take part in the deliberations except he hold a certificate and his name appear on the list. Without, therefore, a direct and palpable violation of the law they cannot organ-

Continuing the conversation, the Governor assured me he felt confident that "when the American people knew the whole case they would acquit him and his Council of doing anything with the slightest tinge of dishonesty about it."

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

A series of meetings will be held through the State A series of meetings will be next infough the state to express confidence in the Governor and his ac-tions. The greenback State Committee met to-day and passed a series of resolutions commending the firmness of the Executive and assuring him of their hearty support. Everything is quiet to-night. I have been informed that a proposition was made yesterday by a lawyer who is setting as counsel for a large number of republican contestants, the substance of which was to allow all the republican Senstors and Representatives holding certificates of election from the Governor and Council, with the fusion members, against whom there is no opposition, to organize both branches and then pass on the contests. This basis of compromise has not been fully considered by the democratic and greenback leaders yet, but it is not likely to be accepted. Let us examine what would be the result in case it were adopted. The would be the result in case it were adopted. The Senate consists of thirty-one members and the House of 161. The fusionists have twelve men with certificates and the republicans eleven against whom there is nothing urged. This would leave eight contestants. But eight fusion-ists have certificates, so that the roll call will show twenty to eleven in favor of the concestion. If the above proposition were accepted opposition. If the above proposition were accepted the fusionists would, therefore, organize the Senate and elect a President. Of the representatives sixty-

have done nothing that I am ashamed of, nothing | teen of the opposition hold certificates which, the republicans claim, were fraudulently issued. Under the terms of the proposition the republicans would organize the House and elect a Speaker. The President of the Senate would by a constitutional provision be acting Governor, and the business of settling disputes and filling vacancies would go on from day to day, resulting finally in leaving the com plexion of the two branches unchanged. The re-publicans would undoubtedly declare enough memhers of their party elected to give them a majority on joint ballot, and the fusionists would secure a working majority in the Senate. The House would send up two names, from which the Senate would be obliged to choose a Governor. That body would take the democrat or greenbacker whose name appeared on the record, and the two houses in joint ballot would then elect a republican Council, Secretary of State, Adjutant General, Treasurer and Attorney General. This is too much evidently for the coalition party to concede, and I have it from a man well informed on that question that the offer will be refused.

Stanfard at S. M. William near the new news

But at best the chances of success on the fusion side hang by a very slender thread. As before stated, the House consists of 151 members. It takes seven ty-six to constitute a quorum. The Governor and Council have given certificates to seventy-eight mem-bers of the coalition. This leaves just a majority of bers of the coalition. Ins leaves just a majority of two and there are eighteen the legitimacy of whose election is impugned. The republicans are trying to induce some of their men to decline the honor conferred on them and already one has succumbed. This is Mr. Sproul, of Veazie, who has published a card denouncing the action of the Governor and Council, but he has not said that he would not take his seat. Should he do so and two more follow the republican members should refuse to take any part in the proceedings. This, it is understood, as to be their policy, so that a deadlock will immediately ensue. Meanwhile the Senate would organize the State, the Council holding over till their successors should be elected; but there would be no treas-

ury, and soon matters would come to a standstill.

The fusion leaders are working hard to keep to personally look after the weak-kneed brethren.

ing and he said that he had no apprehensions of a defection in the ranks. He expected every man who received a certificate to take his sest and assist in the organization of the two houses and the election of sibility of trouble at the opening of the Legislat he said that there was no need of wavering. "Th men don't mean to fight," he said. "It is a little game of bluff. I think," he added, "that they have made a serious mistake. They have put themselves in a position where they are on the defensive by their incendiary talk, and they are going to suffer

The Greenback State Committee at its session here this atternoon issued the following appeal, addressed

and order:—

The real object of the republicans engaged in getting up indignation meetings and flooding the Biste with incendiary appeals is to create an excitement, intimidate their opponents and then bribe enough members-elect to unite with them or prevent a quorum from assembling, the party bribed to plead conscientious scruples as the cause for his perfidy. They are atraid of investigation and exposure of past rottenness—afraid that laws will be enacted to prevent bribery, bull-dozing and frauds in the elections, and will not hecitate to expend an immense amount of money to accomplish their ends. Without a quorum no laws can be enacted, no taxes levied, no appropriations made and no officers elected. If they succeed in their purposes a state of virtual anarchy will result. No second Legislature can be organized with any show of legality whatever.

dready quoted by the Governor in his interview.

The address then concludes as follows:—

ZENORTATION TO VIGILANCE.

If the republicans should strompt a dual Legislature they can have no certified roil from the Secretary of State, no Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate to call to order, and no returns to be submitted to either branch. The Secretary of the Senate of 1879 and Clerk of the House of Representatives of 1879 and Clerk of the House of Representatives of this year are true men, law abiding and reliable. They will perform their duty as required by law, and the name of no man will be called that does not appear on the certified list. A Legislature organized outside of these provisions and in opposition to a constitutional Legislature would be little less than a laughing stock. It is anarchy that they seek and nothing less. A fearful responsibility will rest upon any man or men who consent to become a party to such a plot. Honest men with honest purposes will be willing to submit their claims to seats to the respective Houses authorized by the constitution to determine all such questions. Men holding certificates of election cannot afford to become parties to such a conspiracy. One or the organized method of induenoing those who hold certificates is to flood them with letters urging them to refuse to take their seats. The friends of law and order should be vigilant in counteracting all such to refuse to take their seats. The friends of law and order should be vigilant in counteracting all such devices for obstructing and disorganizing the constitutional machinery of the government under which we live. The cause of order and good government is committed to those receiving the Executive summons. In this emergency the eyes of all are upon them. Every interest begotten of honer and patriotism demands that they perform their duties as members-elect, and give that firm support that the noble action of our Chief Executive and Council merit.

E. H. GOVE,

ADQUATA, Dec. 24, 1879.

APPEALING FOR A AUDICIAL ARBITRATION.

Ex-Senstor Lot M. Morrill, chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent the following letter to Governor Garcolon to-day:—

to Governor Garcolon to-lay:

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 24, 1879.

To His Excellency ALONZO GARGELOM, Governor of Maine:

I cannot be mistaken in thinking that, in common with all good citizens, Your Excellency must deplore the existing condition of public sentiment in this State to-day. Two great political parties, embracing in their ranks the entire population of the State, are brought into angry relations, producing bitter personal animosities and possibly leading to scenes of violence. What is the origin of this extraordinary condition off affairs, seen for the first time in Maine, a great political party and all the members thereof feel dissatisfied with the mode in which the returns of the recent election have been counted and declared. Possibly they may be in error, but the 68,000 citizens who voted against Your Excellency at the September election do not feel that the actual result of that election has been proclaimed. Even granting that all these men are in error Your Excellency cannot but see that it is a very serious matier to leave a sense of wrong ranking in the minds of so many good citizens who have at heart, as sincerely as your Excellency can have, the peace, good order and happiness of society. Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive, moreover, that the counting out of thirty-seven republican members of the Legislature, elected on the face of the returns, is an even sure to provoke irritation, excitement and anger. The republican party claim to have elected by the official returns 103 out of 181 members that compose the Senate and House. The counting out of they seven republican members of the Legislature, elected on the face of the returns, is an even sure to provoke irritation, excitement and anger. The republican party claim to have elected by the official returns 103 out of 181 members that compose the Senate and House. The counting out of one-third of the entire number that the republicans believe they have elected is certainly extraordinary as your Excellency will admit.

The supermed Judicial

influence the decision of our Supreme Judicial tribunal.

It is in the power of Your Excellency to restore peace, order, quiet and good feeling to the State and all its inhabitants by asking the opinion of the judges on each law point involved on the variation of the count from the face of the official returns. There are precedents for recalling the summons to a Senator or Representative-elect where erroneously issued, and in the case of the five distrancised cities no summons has yet been sout to any one. Even if there was a question as to the strict legal right to recall a certificate of election, it is not doubted that the decision of the Court would at once cause the member not entitled to the seat to retire and the rightful member to be at once admitted. The judgment of the Court would thus settle by just umpirage, as it was designed to settle the embarrassing and daugerous questions under consid-

eration. I address Your Excellency not simply as an individual anxious for the peace and good order of the State, but as chairman of the Committee of the Republican Party, sil of whom are desirous above all things to avoid every possible disturbance of the public tranquillity and to reconcile popular discontent. Very respectfully yours.

LOT M. MORRILL, Chairman, &c.

NICARAGUAN CLAIMS.

[FROM OUR BEGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879. The Senate Committee on Claims of American Cit zens against Nicaragua meet on December 31 and are anxious to get through the examination of these

claims before the heavy work of Congress begins. THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879.

In the Louisians lottery case of Dauphin vs. Key the hearing of the amended bill was begun this morning. Mr. Carpenter, for the petitioner, claimed that the law was unconstitutional and directly in violation of its provisions. Mr. Casey Young, on the same side, urged that the bill is complete, and on its mere allegations they were entitled to a writ of injunction. A further hearing in the case was then postmoned until Monday. then postponed until Monday.

CATTLE DISEASE IN AUSTRALIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879. The Treasury Department has issued a gene order to the collectors of customs at Pacific ports that information has been received to the effect that

cattle in Australia and New Zealand. The collectors are therefore advised that the restrictions placed on the importation of nest cattle from Europe are extended to similar importations from Australia and New Zealand. These restrictions require that all cattle shall be quarantined for ninety days after their arrival in the United States.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879. Lieutenant Commander F. E. Chadwick is ordere to report to the Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. Ensign Charles J. Radger is codered to New Ensign Charles J. Badger is ordered to Wash ngton for temporary duty. First Lieutenant G. F. Elliott is ordered to report to the Commandant of the Nortolk (Va.) Navy Yard, to command the marine guard of the United States ship Alliance, whenever his services are needed.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, Dec. 24, 1879. The Legislature adjourned sine die to-day, after s session of exactly thirty days, during which upward of three hundred acts have been passed. The most important measure is the act to provide for the acta recent decision of the State Supreme Court, which was passed by an overwhelming majority in both nouses. This is regarded as a great victo non-repudiationists, and virtually takes the debt Columbia Canal causes great rejoicing here, and will, it is believed, make Columbia the Lowell of the it is believed, make Columbia the Lowell of the South. The success of this grand scheme will be signalized by an immense mass meeting. A company of Northern capitalists will immediately begin the work. An act which was passed to create the State Board of Agriculture is regarded as a very important measure. The set to prevent and punish the intermarriage of different races passed by a large vote and has been approved by the Governor. The bill to redistrict the State was lost. The session was not characterized by harmony. There was much confusion in rushing legislation. Everything was sacrificed to the determination of the members to adjourn before Christmas, and much unwise and hasty legislation has been the result.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1879 The Eric Railway train, arriving at Niagara Falls at forty minutes past nine this morning, brought a stable looking man, about sixty years of age, with long gray whiskers, dressed in a dark suit and He went to the Post Office, got some paper and an envelope from Charles Rice, the Assistant Postmasenvelope from Charles Rice, the Assistant Postmaster, and wrote a letter, registering it to Kennedyville, Chantauqua county, N. Y., and giving his name as D. A. Sikes, after which he proceeded to the new Suspension Bridge, bought a ticket and talked rational to Gatokeeper Shaw about the amount of the toll and the length and height of the bridge, &c. He then walked out almost half-way upon it, climbed upon the guards, steadied himself by one of the suspendor guys and deliberately threw himself into the river below, a distance of 162 feet, striking the water in a lifeless condition. He sunk and almost immediately arose to the surface, floated down the river on his back and was soon lost in the rapids below.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Perry Vaughan returned to his home and family, ear Bowers' Hill, on the Scaboard and Rosnoke Railroad, last night, after twelve months' hard work mong the stave getters of the Dismal Swamp. He smong the save getters of the Disma ownsp. In the had considerable money, and went into the village store at Bowers' Hill to get a drink. He met a party of old friends and remained drinking until midnight. He then started to go home to his family, but unfortunately got on the railroad track and dropped asleep. The 12 o'clock freight train came along and crushed him to death instantly, cutting off both legs, the right arm and half the face.

CRUSHED ON THE RAILS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879.

The quarter-past six accommodation train from Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and laltimere Railroad, ran over a colored man name

COLD ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCESCO, Cal., Dec. 24, 1879. For the past two days the weather throughout th Pacific slope has been unprecedently cold. The har-bor of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is frozen over. There is a great deal of floating ice in Puget Sound. Navigation on the upper Columbia and Williame rivers has been suspended. Live stock in Eastern Oregon and Northern California is suffering soverely. The temperature ranges in the vaileys of California from twenty to thirty degrees above zero. There was skating at Modesto, in the San Joaquin Vailey, this morning. Fruit has sustained considerable damage in some localities, but the agricultural prospects are very favorable generally. At Prosser Creek, on the Central Pacific Railroad, just beyond the California line, the thermometer this morning registered thirty-six degrees below zero. In this city this morning ice formed strong enough to bear the weight of a man. In some cases water pipes were frozen.

COLD IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24, 1879. The severest weather experienced for years prevails to-day throughout the State. At St. Vincent near the British line, the spirit thermometer stands 58 degrees below zero. At Crookston the thermome-ter stands 56 below zero; at Grand Porks 50, and at Breckenridge 39. These places are in the Red from the British Possessions. In the eastern and southern portions of the State the weather is milder. In St. Paul the thermometer did not fall lower than 15 degrees below zero. An unusual amount of snow has delayed the trains on all the roads, some trains on the Southern Minnesots and Northern Pacific being abandoned last night. All the trains from the West are late to-night.

MILITIA PROMOTIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1879. Governor Robinson has promoted Colonel Rober Olyphant to the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice with the rank of brigadier general. Colonel Philip H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector General, has been pro-moted to the office of Inspector General, with the rank of brigadier general.

A MERCHANT ROBBED.

St. Paul. Minn., Dec. 24, 1879. A special from Worthington, in this State, says:-Lester C. Turner, a merchant of Sioux Falls, while coming out of the outhouse of a hotel, was set upon GRANT IN JERSEY CITY.

THE EX-PRESIDENT MAKES A FLYING VISIT TO HIS MOTHER-PROMINENT CITIZENS REPUSED

General Grant made a flying trip from Philadel phia to Jersey City yesterday for the purpose of vis-iting his mother, who is staying with her daughter nia avenue, Jersey City Heights. The ex-President, accompanied by his son Colonel Frederick D. Grant, and the latter's wife, left Philadelphia at eight o'clock in a special car and arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at twenty-eigh minutes past ten. The visit had been arranged quietly so as to avoid excitement, which the General thought might annoy his mother, who is now in her eightysecond year; and when the party stepped from the

might annoy his mother, who is now in her eightysecond year; and when the party stepped from the
car in the depot only the usual occupants of the
place were present. The party walked out to the
deor on Exchange place, where they entered a closed
coach which was in waiting, and drove rapidly
to Mr. Corbin's residence, a pretty little cottage in the rear of the Hudson County
Court House. The General was ushered into the
drawing room, where sat his mother, her daughter,
Mrs. Corbin, and Mr. Corbin. Immediately after
his arrival the news that he was in the city spread
rapidly, and several prominent citizens hastened to
the house to pay their respects to the distinguished
visitor. At the door they were informed that it was
the G. neral's desire to be alone with his mother.
He therefore excused himself from seeing any one.
Back TO PHILADELPHIA.

A HENALD reporter called at the house and was informed by Mr. Corbin that General Grant intended
making only a brief stay and did not wish his visit
to his mother to be interrupted. He afterward,
however, admitted the reporter to his brother-inlaw's presence. The General would not say anything except that he had not sudered greatly from
fatigue and that the only fatigue he felt was occasioned by the chase of irrepressible reporters. After
taking a light lunch at noon the General
parted with his mother and sister and with his
companions re-entered the coach and was driven to
the Pennsylvania Haliroad station, where they entered
a special car statehed to the S:45 P. M. train, in
which they were taken to Philadelphia. To-day he
will dine with Mr. George W. Childs and President
Hayes. It was the General's intention to pay a
formal visit to Jersey City, and a committee of distinguished citizens had been appointed to look after
the arrangements for his reception, but his trip to
Cuba, upon which he starts on Saturday, will interfere with this plan.

THE GENERAL GOING TO WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1879.

General Grant is expected here Sunday night and will be the guest of Mr. Beale for two days. It is understood that he will go South from here, stopping for a short time at Richmond.

HANLAN'S ULTIMATUM.

Bisikie and allowed it to remain in that gentleman's hands as a guarantee of his intention to abide by his propositions, Hanlan has determined that any offer emanating from Courtney or his friends must be similarly supported before he consents to consider it. Hanlan, however, appears disposed to accept Courtney's offer for a race in April on the terms the latter propuses, but he would like to see some money deposited as an earnest that the proposal is made in good faith. He will not row for Mr. Soule's new five thousand dollar purse. Regarding the original prize, Hanlan will want two weeks, and if Courtney makes no definite sign by that time he will hold a meeting of his friends and decide on a line of conduct looking toward a conclusion of this apparently interminable matter. Hanlan declares that he is sick of hearing and reading about the subject, and if he did not feel that rowing it out was the best and quickest way of winning a prize already legally and morally his own he would feel disposed to let Mr. Soule and his money to go the mischief.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

The number of contestants in the six days pedestrian match now going on at the Madison Square Garden still continues to decrease, fiv having abandoned the race yes leaving in the evening only thirty-eight apparently on the track out of the sixty-five meagre, but in the evening the crowd was increased to about two thousand per-sons, mainly composed of young men. The sons, mainly composed of young men. The number of female spectators was conspicuously small. There was very little enthusiasm manifested even during those occasional moments when some of the weary looking plodders would essay a spurt in the hope of passing a vigilant competitor. As a rule the crowd contented themselves with chaffing, in bolsterous tones, one another and the pedestrians by turns. Some of the walkers are doing good work and evincing powers of endurance for which they had not been credited at the start. The colored man Hart, who headed the competitors yesterday morning, leading Faber four miles during the day, disappeared from the track at forty-three minutes past eight o'clock P. M. and had not returned at half-past ten. Mesntime Faber kept on his tireless rounds, and at the time last mentioned he was three miles ahead of Hart's score. McKee still proceeds with stately step, complacen indifferent in regard to his score. His sambition is to remain to the last the track, in the hope that in this, as in the matter than the state of the price. nestness in costume and symmetry of the prize nestness in costume and symmetry of figure, will appear to-day attired in silk and satin. The lowing were the scores of the leading men at he past ten o'clock last evening:

WESTCHESTER HARE AND HOUNDS.

hunt to-day from Shrader's Hotel, Central aves Woodlawn. The hares will be Mesars. W. I. K

SPORTING NOTES

Charles Watterson and F. Knowlton shot a pigeon match at Somerville, N. J., yesterday afternoon Each shot at 50 birds, English rules, for \$100 a side Watterson killed 41 and Knowlton 40.

An interesting pigeon-shooting sweepstakes took place at Point Pleasant, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The conditions were 7 birds each, 25 yards rise, \$5 entrance. Mr. Wilson won a silver cup, Mr. Goodey second and Mr. Dexter third prise.

At Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday twenty pigeon shooters competed for a gun. The conditions were 10 birds each, 21 yards rise and Long Island rules to govern. H. Hendrickson and C. D. Watson each knocked over V birds, and shooting off the tie Hendrickson won.

THE LAST ARREST.

John alias "Soldier" Kenny died on Tuesday Bellevue Hospital from delirium tromens. At an early age he was the associate of Patrick Conroy, Denis Brady, Laurence Griffin and other well known burglars now serving terms in State Prison. He had often been in custody, the last occasion being on the 20th inst., when he was charged with stealing two packages of cashmere valued at \$43 from an Adams Express Company wagon in Broadway. The theft was boldly and cleverly executed. Policeman Hogan arrested him, and Justice Otterbourg held him for trial in default of \$1,000 sail. When he was signing his formal statement attached to the affidavit against him his hand shook like a leaf. His lawyer said, "John, you were on a spree last night?" "Yes," he answered, "I've been drinkhard for the past week." On Monday night, while in his cell awaiting trial, he was attacked with delirium tremens and was put in a stratigacket. He became more violent, and the Tombs physician ordered his removal to the hospital. He has relatives who will attend his funeral to-day. burglars now serving terms in State Prison. He had

HAPPY TEACHERS.

The payrolls of the school teachers were yesterday returned to Mayor Cooper, who promptly signed the warrants. Another letter was addressed to the Mayor by the Comptroller, in which the same statements as already published were reiterated as to points in the controversy. The teachers were jubliant last evening at the result. They received their sularies at a late hour.

LOCAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

The Tammany Committee on Organization held centh street wigwam. The only business of im portance transacted was the appointment of a num-ber of inspectors to act at the coming primaries for the selection or members of the General Committee for next year.

The Irving Hall Executive Committee met last night and made arrangements for holding primary elections for choosing General Committeemen for 1884.

EDISON'S LIGHT.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION AT MENEO PARK LAST NIGHT-THE CAPABILITY OF THE ELEC-TRIC CURRENT'S SUB-DIVISION ESTABLISHED

BEYOND A DOUBT.

According to arrangement a number of gentlemen met in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, last night, for the purpose of witnessing the practical working of the perfected electric light. Ex-Judge A. B. Fisher representing extensive gas interests, C. H. Pond, superintendent of the Union Fire Alarm Telegraph Company; Alvan Tenney, secretary, and William ventor devoted two hours and a half to an exhaustive exhibit and explanation of the marvellous electric apparates which was brought into play during the evening. Wires leading from the generator in the laboratory connected with and illuminated a number of the adjacent residences, and two street lamps in front of the inventor's threw out a bright light. Mr. Edison first proved that the electric current is capable of subdivision. He then showed his visitors the two main electric conductors which furnished light for the entire laboratory. Afterward he hung a number of lamps side by side, each one giving out an equal light, and not the slightest variation in the light of the other lamps was noticed. Light after light was attached until the illuminating power of the conductors seemed unlimited, and then the gentlemen declared themselves more than satisfied that subdivision of the electric current had been accomplished.

ned that subdivision of the electric current had been accomplished.

Mr. Edison next gave an elaborate illustration of the manufacture of the various parts of the lamp and the manuer in which the vacuum in the glass bulb is attained. The generator, in full operation, was also viewed, and the inventor explained its intricate workings.

A device for weighing on an actual platform scale the power employed in the process of generating was examined, after which the visitors were treated to a view of Mr. Edison's electric motor, designed for running sewing machines and other light machinery in private dwellings. The uses of a number of other scientific apparatus were explained. The inventor took particular pains to answer all questions by a practical demonstration on the spot. At a late hour the party returned to New York.

TICABLE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Mr. A. M. Smith, the superintendent of the Man-hattan Gas Works, at the foot of Eighteenth street, hattan Gas Works, at the foot of Eighteenth street,
North River, said yesterday to a Heraldo reporter:
"White we admit that the electric light is well
adapted for the illumination of large spaces, public
squares, factories and the like, we do not believe is is practicable for domestic use. We experimented here with an electric apparatus (cost about \$800) to test the expense, power and capabilities of electrical lighting, and it failed to satisfy us that it was se very formidable a competitor of gas. A circuit 2,000 feet was constructed, having a lamp on either side and one at the end of the loop, the cur-Whenever anything happened to one light—the dis-arrangement of the carbons, or some other cause— all three lights went out. Then, again, when the carall three lights went out. Then, again, when the carbons burned more to one side than the other there was a very perceptible diminution of the light on the other side from whence the greater burning prevailed. It was found, also, that there was a constantly varying power in the light, at one time rising as high as fitteen hundred and then failing off to three hundred candle power. To run two of these lights for twelve hours required twelve horse power taken from the engine, and involving an expenditure of two thousand pounds of coal. The engine we use for our exhausters is usually run at about twenty-five revolutions a minute, but when employed in connection with the electric machine, nine hundred revolutions a minute are required, which involves a good deal of wear and tear in machinery. With two gas burners of 190 candle power we get as much light as the minimum of the electric burners. The trouble about household lighting by electricity would be in regulating the supply for each dwelling. The house nearest to the place where the electric machine might be stationed would have the advantage of houses further away, though it is to be supposed varying coils of resistance would be introduced to regulate the supply; yet even then, so subtle affuld is electricity, that long continued experiments would be necessary to furnish houses with a uniform quality of light, and on the whole I don't think it is practicable."

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom yesterday

ments would be necessary to thank uniform quality of light, and on the whois I don't think it is practicable."

GAS STOCKS.

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom yesterday one of the auctioneers sold a schedule of stocks and other securities. In the list were stocks of four gas companies. The recent publication of Mr. Edison's success with the electric light it was supposed would have some effect upon the sale, and the speculators who usually attend these sales naturally watched the offer of the gas stocks with interest. The auctioneer offered fifty shares of Manhattan Gas Company's stock, and after cautious bidding they were sold at 135 per cent, against 143% per cent, which the same stock brought at the last sale. Fifty shares of the New York Gaslight Company, 800 shares of the People's of Brooklyn, and 200 shares of the Brooklyn Gaslight Company were offered, but no bids were made and they were withdrawn. By some this was accepted as an ovidence that Edison's discoveries are likely to seriously affect the business of lighting by gas. Indeed, it would appear that this conclusion is well founded when it is stated that there has always been a demand for these securities at previous sales and that about air months ago, when the announcement was made in the press of the country that Edison would do just what it is now claimed he has accomplished, the sales of the leading gas stocks showed a decline of from two to five per cent only.

TEACHER AND PUPIL

The little village of Atlanticville, L. I., is much exercised over a difficulty in the public school be-tween the principal and a pupil. Gilbert Downs in William Davis, having left the school yard during recess to sitend a baseball match, a special messen ger was sent to bring him back, but he refused to ger was sent to bring him back, but he refused to return, and remained away the balance of the day. Anticipating a flogging on Tuesday he prepared himself to receive it with as little pain as possible by putting on three pairs of pantaloons and padding the inside pair with cotton wadding. The teacher called him from his seat to show cause why he should not be punished for his disobodience, and as he did not give a reasonable excuss the teacher laid on with his rattan, but never once made Davis wince, and the giggling of some of the older scholars, who were in the secret, convinced him that something was wrong. When he discovered that trick he ordered Davis to take off his cost to receive the flogging on his back. Davis retusing a scuffle ensued, and Davis claims that he was struck in the face twice by the teacher's cleached fist. The teacher does not deny it, but offers the excuss that the blows were unintentional. Davis' face bears marks of them. The scuffle resulted in a victory for the teacher, who divested Davis of both coat and vest, and laid the rattan across his back until, as is stated, he had made black and blue ridges on his flesh. At recess Davis quitted the school, and going home showed his injuries to his uncle, who forthwith obtained from Justice Foster a warrant, and Constable Squires took the pedagogue into custody and before the court, where he pleaded not guity and obtained an adjournment of the trial until Saturday.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CHILDREN.

James Craney, a mechanic, resides with his wife and three children on the first floor in the rear of the tenement No. 46 Forsyth street. At half-past one P. M. yesterday Mrs. Craney went to a neighboring store to buy provisions, leaving her children alone is store to buy provisions, leaving her children alone in the rooms. Mary is five years, James three years and Isabella nine months old. The eldest girl locked the door from within. An overheated stove ignited the fire board. In their terror at the flames they were unable to unlock the door. The baby was saleep in a cradle, and the two other children concealed themselves behind a lounge on the opposite side of the room. A Mrs. Wilder, who lives in the rear house, saw the flames and notified Roundsman Bell and Patrolman McConley, of the Tenth precinct. The officers burst in the door and rescued the children. The fire was put out without the assistance of the Fire Department. When Mrs. Craney returned from her shopping she learned for the first time of the narrow escape her children had had from a horrible death.

BLACKMAILING LETTERS.

Appelia, alias Alexander Beyer, thirty years old, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to blackmail Keeper Carey, of Auburn Prison. Detective Dunn, in wh carety, of Audurn Prison. Detected Julia, in 1872 Beyor custody the prisone was, said that in 1872 Beyor was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison for robbing the house of District Abburn Prison for robbing the house of District Attorney Pheips. Only a few days ago he returned to this city after serving his term. Between the 11th and 20th inst. Keepor Carey, received a number of letters signed "Irving Byron," demanding payment of \$25. If not paid, the letters said, the writer would send a postal card to the keepers of every prison in the State, dotailing an alleged dishonest act of the keeper, and would have the story printed in all the Auburn papers. Underkeeper Meade came to this city yesterday and put a decoy letter in the Post Office directed to Irving Byron, New York city. With two Central Office detectives he watched, and, seeing Beyer come in, receive and open the letter, he arrested him. In court he explained his receiving Byron's letter by saying that a man employed him to get it. There was no evidence to hold him on the charge of blackmailing, but he was held for having immoral pictures in his possession.